

COCKERMOUTH  
Urban District Council

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*Annual Report*

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,  
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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FOR THE YEAR 1941

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Together with the Summary of work  
of the Sanitary Inspector.

Cockermouth :  
'Times' Printing Works, South Street.

1942



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## Cockermouth Urban District Council

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Urban District Council.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1940, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received July, 1942. Under instructions, considerable curtailment has again been effected.

Additional emergency work in connection with the war has still had to be undertaken and members and officials of the Council and many other workers have continued loyally to carry out the varied duties assigned to them.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**CHARLES A. MASON,**

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 2,062.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid 1941)  
(see page 5) 5,510

Number of inhabited houses (end 1941) according to Rate  
Books, 1,582

Rateable Value ... .. £24,135.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (approx.) £95.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	83	41	42	} Birth Rate (R.G.) 16.5
	Illegitimate	8	3	5	

Still Births ... .. 3      2      1      Rate per 1,000  
Total (live and still) births 31.9.

		Total	M	F.	
Deaths	...	53	25	28	Crude Death Rate (R.G.) 9.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

(Maternal Mortality rate—all causes —

England and Wales      2.23).

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 5

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...      52 (Approx).
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45 (Approx.)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125 (Approx).

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...      5

## Cockermouth Urban District.

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### ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
for the year 1941.

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The area of the district in statute acres (land and inland water) is 2,062.

#### RAINFALL.

Records, taken at Cockermouth Castle, 1941 :—

January	...	.44	inches of rain fell on	2	days
February	...	3.24	"	11	"
March	...	2.22	"	9	"
April	...	1.64	"	6	"
May	...	4.00	"	9	"
June	...	.34	"	2	"
July	...	1.74	"	8	"
August	...	4.63	"	14	"
September	...	.95	"	4	"
October	...	8.40	"	13	"
November	...	3.00	"	11	"
December	...	1.92	"	12	"
Total		<u>32.52</u>	"	<u>101</u>	"

The average for previous ten years (1931—1940) was 35.77.

#### POPULATION.

For 1941 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 5,510, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based. N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1940 was 5,455).

Special figures are given for the calculation of Infant and Maternal Mortality rates—see page 7.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cockermouth Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 97, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 57 of the population, as compared with 1 in 36 for 1940, 1 in 26 for 1939, 1 in 23 for 1938, and 1 in 23 for 1937.

9 persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of 1 in 612 of the population. 1940—2 persons, and 1 in 2,728 of population.

The numbers for 1941 are detailed as follows:—

	Out-door Relief			Indoor
	Ordinary	Unemployed	Total	Relief
Cockermouth U.D.	64	33	97	9
(1940)	97	55	152	2

## Vital Statistics.

## BIRTHS.

Live Births.—There were 91 Live Births (44 males and 47 females) registered as belonging to the district; of these 8 (3 males and 5 females) were illegitimate.

The net live birth rate was accordingly 16.5 per 1000 of the population, compared with 13.3 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1941—Cumberland	...	16.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	15.8
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	16.3
England and Wales	...	14.2
Cockermouth Rural District	...	14.2
Cockermouth Urban District	...	16.5

The percentage of illegitimate live births was 8.7 as compared with 5.4 in 1940.

Still Births.—There were 3 still births registered so that the still birth rate per 1000 of the population was .54, as compared with nil for 1940. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.51).

The still birth rate per 1000 total live and still births was 31.9, as compared with nil for 1940.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Cockermouth was 53. This gives a crude death rate of 9.6 per 1000 of the population as compared with 12.4 for the previous year.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1941

Causes of Death.		Males		Females	
All Causes		25		28	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .....	0	0		
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	0	0		
3.	Scarlet Fever .....	0	0		
4.	Whooping-cough .....	0	0		
5.	Diphtheria .....	0	0		
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	2	0		
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	1	1		
8.	Syphilitic diseases .....	0	0		
9.	Influenza .....	1	0		
10.	Measles. ....	0	0		
11.	Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis .....	0	0		
12.	Ac: inf: encephalitis .....	0	0		
13.	Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	1	1		
14.	„ stomach and duodenum .....	0	0		
15.	„ breast .....	0	1		
16.	„ all other sites .....	1	0		
17.	Diabetes .....	0	0		
18.	Intra-cran. vasc: lesions .....	0	5		
19.	Heart Dis: .....	6	10		
20.	Other Dis: of circulatory system .....	1	1		
21.	Bronchitis .....	2	0		
22.	Pneumonia (all forms) .....	1	4		
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases .....	0	0		
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	0	0		
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years .....	0	1		
26.	Appendicitis .....	0	0		
27.	Other Digestive Diseases .....	2	0		
28.	Nephritis .....	2	0		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion: sepsis .....	0	0		
30.	Other Maternal Causes .....	0	0		
31.	Premature Birth .....	1	0		
32.	Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis. ....	1	0		
33.	Suicide .....	1	0		
34.	Road Traffic acc: .....	0	0		
35.	Other violent causes .....	0	0		
36.	All other causes .....	3	3		

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total ...

Legitimate	...	2	2
Illegitimate	...	1	—

		For		For	
		I.M. etc.		B. Rate	
		M	F	M	F
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	47	49	44	47
	Legitimate	44	44	41	42
	Illegitimate	3	5	3	5
STILL BIRTHS	Total	2	1	2	1
	Legitimate	2	1	2	1
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	—

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1941—R.G.—(see p. 6)

(a) for B.R.	...	1
(b) for D.R.'s and incidence of notifiable diseases	...	5,510



An adjusting or Area Comparability Factor has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1941, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

Death Rates, 1941—Cumberland	...	Crude 12.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland		12.5
Urban Districts of Cumberland		12.0
England and Wales	...	12.9
Cockermouth Rural District	...	10.4
Cockermouth Urban District		9.6

For Causes of death during the year see table on page 7

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 5 infant (including 4 legitimate and 1 illegitimate) deaths among infants under one year of age, giving an Infantile Rate of 52.0 per 1000 births as compared with 27.3 for 1940.

One death occurred among illegitimate infants, so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate for 1941 was 12.5 per 1000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of 45.4 per 1000 legitimate births. These latter rates were respectively nil and 28.9 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1941:—

Cumberland	...	56
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	57
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	54
England and Wales	...	59
Cockermouth Rural District		34
Cockermouth Urban District		52

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age:—

Cause of Death	under 1 wk.	2—3 weeks	Total under 4 wks	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Birth Injury	1		1					1
Gastro-Enteritis						1		1
Miliary Tuberculosis				1				1
Lobar Pneumonia				1				1
Ac Bronchitis and Convulsions				1				1

### SENILE DEATH RATE.

35 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 66.0 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 60.2 for 1940.

9 (2m 7f)	occurred among persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years
10 (5m 5f)	70 and 75 years
5 (3m 2f)	75 and 80 years
6 (4m. 2f)	80 and 85 years
3 (1m 2f)	85 and 90 years
2 (m)	died at 91 and 92 years of age respectively



## INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there was only one inquest (held within the district).

No Coroner's certificate was received in respect of a case where post-mortem examination had been made but no inquest held.

One death was uncertified.

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (All Forms) was 0.18 per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1000 of the population:—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
Deaths	1	2	nil	2	nil	1	1	5
% of all causes	1.88	2.94	nil	2.94	nil	1.47	1.88	7.35
D.R. per 1000 popln.	.18	.36	nil	.36	nil	.18	.18	.91

As will be seen, there was only one death from Violence in 1941, viz. of suicide from coal gas poisoning.

## CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 5 cases, as follows:—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years old
Alimentary	Oesophagus	1		74
	Stomach		1	67
Reproductive	Uterus		1	56
Respiratory	Lung		1	71
Other Eye	Eye	1		38

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 0.90 per 1000 of the population as compared with 0.91 in 1940.

Approximately out of every 11 deaths of persons in this district 1 was due to cancer. (1940—1 in 14).

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also pages 17 and 18.

There were 4 deaths due to Tuberculosis:—

	Males.	Female.
Respiratory System	2	0
Non-Pulmonary	1	1

All were of notified cases in this district.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of .72 per 1000 of the population, as compared with .54 for 1940.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death rate is 0.36 per 1000 of the population also, as compared with last year's figure of 0.54.

## General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I., who is also the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Mr. Geo. Dawes is Clerk in the Surveyor's office, and assists in the duties of the department.

### LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1941 :—

Material		Test applied for—	Result :	
			Pos.	Neg.
Throat or nose swabs	...	Diphtheria	0	5
	...	Haemolytic Streptococci	0	1
Sputum	...	Tuberculosis	1	8
Pus		"	1	0
Blood	...	Widal for Typhoid	0	1
		Para-typhoid	0	1
C.-S. fluid		C.-Spinal Meningitis	0	1

Other particulars under Provision of Health Services remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports.

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## Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of Crummock Water used by Cockermouth Urban District during the year under review was approximately 102 million gallons.

The consumption of water per head of the population using the water was approximately 47 gallons a day.

There were no extensions of water mains during the year.

The reservoir on the Moor was cleaned out in April. The Secondary School reservoir was cleaned out in August. During the year 300 yards of mains were scraped.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage effluent from the Outfall Works remained satisfactory. Several market gardeners continued to cart away the dried sludge for their own use free of cost.

SEWER EXTENSIONS.—Nil during 1941.

## SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly; collection is bi-weekly.

In the Goat area night soil is still removed by the Council from a few houses (all but one condemned).

Salvage of Waste Paper.—During the year 46 tons were baled and despatched to Paper Mills (1940—33 tons).

The Tarn Close refuse tip is still in use and the method of controlled tipping continues to be satisfactory.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is undertaken by Mr. W. Nicholls, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor to the Council. He is a courteous and willing official whose co-operation is much appreciated, and I here record my indebtedness to him for his assistance in the making of this report at the end of which will be found his Summary of Work done—in accordance with Article 10 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in Cockermouth Urban District at the end of 1941 and it will be seen that 68 persons were registered (included in which were 14 bakehouses) and no serious defects noted by the Sanitary Inspector who made 46 visits in all:—

Premises.	Number	Inspections.	Defects Found	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	15	20	0	0	0	—
Factories without do	53	26	1	0	1	—
Other Premises under Act						
Totals	68	46	1	0	1	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The firm of Blood Driers whose licence expired on 1st May, 1941, again applied to the Council for a renewal and this was granted for another twelve months.

There is still the Knacker and Fellmonger establishment in Waste Lane and frequent visits of inspection continue to be made to it, as heretofore.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No special action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, was taken.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operates with officials of the County Council. Poison is available at the Health Department Offices at the Town Hall free of charge. The refuse tip continues to be periodically baited with rat poison, and gasing is also carried out.

Advantage should be taken of the facilities offered for the extermination of rats and mice by occupiers of any premises which are so infested, and particularly now—where food is stored—when it is so necessary to conserve food.

There continues to be a steady demand for rat poison.

## Housing.

Two condemned houses were allowed to become temporarily occupied by agricultural workers under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1934. Also four condemned houses were allowed to become temporarily occupied by persons whose homes had been destroyed by enemy action.

No new houses were built in Cockermouth in 1941.

No houses were reconditioned under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

## Housing Appendix.

in accordance with Circular 1961 Ministry of Health, 16th Feb., 1940

### STATISTICS.

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts .....	86
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	155
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	0
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (no alteration since 1939) ...	52
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	35

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—  
 Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 9
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—
  - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936— 0
  - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts: 6
  - (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
    - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... 0
    - (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 0
  - (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936— 0
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part iv., Overcrowding—figures not available

Owing to war conditions the tendency has been for an increase in overcrowding.

## FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

There were 7 registered milksellers whose premises were within the Urban District, including 4 producers and retailers, 1 producer wholesaler, and 2 retail purveyors only. Inspections are made periodically and endeavour is made to get improvements carried out to dairy premises where necessary.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1941.

The following table gives the result of 33 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.



Of the above 33 samples, 17 were satisfactory and 16 unsatisfactory in relation to dirt contamination, as follows:—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standard.	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	4	4	8
„ „ outside „	13	12	25
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 33

The 16 unsatisfactory samples comprised:—

- 7 failing the Methyline Blue Reduction test only (1 being a borderline case);
- 3 failing B. Coli test only (i.e. showing B. Coli in 2 or 3 tubes out of 3, and
- 6 failing Combined tests.

No samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Where results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness endeavour is made to secure improvement. On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am indebted to Mr. John Cameron, Divisional Inspector of that Authority, for the following particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Urban District during the year 1941:—

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	...	1
Cows in Milk	...	1
Other Cows or Heifers	...	0
Other Bovine	...	0
Types of Disease found at Post-mortem—		
Tuberculosis of Udder		1
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...	0
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	...	0

This Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the latter's scheme for general milk sampling, including Designated, School, and Ungraded Milk.

The production and retailing of milk under "Special Designation" in the Cockermouth Urban District in 1941 was as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested.—John Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.

Accredited.—Isaac Cook, Strawberry Howe—Producer.

Wm. Cook, Annfield—Producer and Retailer.

J. Wright, Croft House, Brigham—Producer and Retailer.

J. Christopherson, Sneekycat—Producer and Retailer.

T. Taylor, Waterloo Farm—Producer.

J. Cook, Fitz Road—Retailer.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

**Slaughter-Houses.**—The 2 Private Slaughter-Houses (both registered), and the Council's Public Abattoir have not been used as such since the Ministry of Food on January 14th, 1940, suspended all slaughtering other than in regional abattoirs—the Maryport abattoir serves this district under the scheme.

The Sanitary Inspector informs me that the following were condemned in the town during 1941 :—85lbs. of tinned meat, 231lbs. of fish and 25 lbs. of prunes, all voluntarily surrendered.

**Bakehouses.**—These are occasionally inspected. There are still 14 altogether, of which 5 are considered domestic in type. No serious defects are reported.

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## Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1941 in the Cockermouth Urban District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, was 21. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number was 19—the figure of 1940 was 10.

Ten of these were notifications of Tuberculosis.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1941.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases notified 1941 admitted to hospital	Deaths	
Scarlet Fever ... .. (Ages 1, 8, 10, and 16 yrs)	4	2	0	
Diphtheria ... ..	1 (10 yrs)	1	0	
Whooping Cough (Ages 3 and 5 years)	2	0	0	
Erysipelas ... .. (Ages 42 and 53 years)	2	0	0	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Ages 15 and 21 yrs)	2	2	0	
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	{ Males	4	1 (San.)	2
	{ Females	2	1 "	0
Non-Pulmonary	{ Males	2	1 (Hosp.)	0
	{ Females	2	1 "	1



Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1941.

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		1				1			1			1	4
Diphtheria									1				1
C—S Meningitis							1		1				2
Whooping Cough		2											2
Erysipelas				1					1				2
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary	1	3			1				1				6
Other Forms	1				1			1			1		4

From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 290 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and the Tuberculosis Regulations (Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox excluded). Last year's figures : 1 in 455.

Four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, two being removed to Hospital. All recovered. The case rate per 1000 of the population was therefore, .72, and the death rate nil as compared with 15.4 and nil in 1940. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1941) were 1.47 and .00.

Only one case of Diphtheria was notified and removed to hospital; recovery ensued. The case and death rates per 1000 of the population were respectively .18 and nil, as compared with .91 and nil in 1940. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales (1941) were 1.25 and .07.

Throughout the country a campaign of immunisation against Diphtheria was initiated by the Minister of Health. By the end of 1941 in this district 682 children under 15 years of age or approximately 50.2 per cent. received the two immunising doses of A.P.T. (Alum praecipitated toxoid) as sponsored by the Minister of Health. 148 of the above number of children, or approximately 36.0 per cent., were over one but under 5 years of age.

(NOTE.—Infants under 12 months are not inoculated).

Most of the work was carried out personally by me at the local Schools and at the School Clinic, but I am grateful for the co-operation of the local Medical Practitioners, Head Teachers, and, particularly to the County Health Visitor, Miss Lawson, upon whom much extra work has fallen.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Two sporadic cases were notified; both were removed to hospital and recovered.

There were, again, no notifications of Typhoid (including Para-typhoid) Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No notification received. The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is:—Puerperal Pyrexia nil per 1000 total births (i.e. live and still births, the same as in 1940. The corresponding rate (1941) for England and Wales was 11.91.

There was again no Maternal deaths—corresponding, therefore, to a Maternal Mortality Rate of nil per 1000 total (live and still) births—the same as in the six previous years. The rate (1941) for England and Wales was 2.13 (all causes).

Pneumonia.—Although no notifications were received it may be mentioned that 5 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) were registered.

Tuberculosis.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 6 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4 males and 2 females) and 4 of Other Forms of Tuberculosis (2 males and 2 females) were notified.

Two cases (1 male, 1 female)—notified during the year—were admitted to Sanatorium. Two (pulmonary female) cases notified previous to 1940, were re-admitted to Sanatorium. One (female) spinal case was admitted to Orthopaedic Hospital.

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1941:—

1941 Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	2	2	2	2	0	1	1

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 9

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1941 was as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	5	9	14
Non-pulmonary	...	2	3	5
		—	—	—
	All cases	7	12	19

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was prevalent near the beginning and towards the end of the year. One death occurred, corresponding therefore, to an Influenza death rate of .18 per 1000 of the population as compared with nil in 1940. The rate (1941) for all England and Wales was .19.

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There were no cases of Measles but two of Whooping Cough were notified in 1941 (February). No death occurred from either disease. The case rates and death rates were, therefore, per 1000 of the population:—Measles nil and nil, and Whooping Cough .36 and nil. (England and Wales—Measles 10.33 and 0.03, and Whooping Cough 4.39 and 0.06).

SCHOOL CLOSURES.—During 1941 no elementary school in Cockermonth was closed on account of infectious disease.

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical  
Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article xix. of the  
Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

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NUISANCES :

Nuisances reported to Council	...	Nil
Notices served after inspection	...	28
Notices complied with	...	28

Detailed Sanitary Work :

Choked drains, defective I.C.'s and gullies		20
Damp and defective roof, etc.	...	9
Additional W.C.'s	...	1
New Bathrooms	... ..	0
Housing Inspections	...	194
Factories Inspections	...	35
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	...	12
Visits to Knackery	... ..	10
Visits re Infections Diseases (including Disinfections)	... ..	14

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Plans were approved during 1941 for the following :—

Alterations to the Market Hall.

Additional W.C. at District Bank, Station Street.

Out-house Victoria Road for Mr. F. W. Chesler.

Agricultural Workers' Hostel, Goat, for the Ministry of Agriculture.

WM. NICHOLLS,  
M.I.M. and C.E., A.R. San. I.,  
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

